

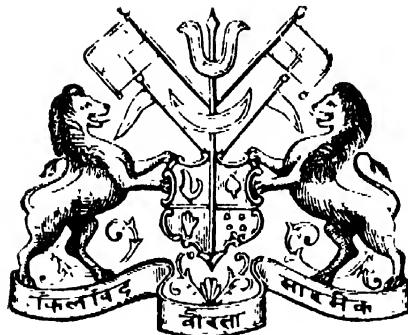
REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the Tippera State

FOR THE YEAR 1315 T. E.

(1905-06 A. D.)



AGARTALA,

Printed by Ishan Chandra Bhattacharjee.

AT THE BEER PRESS

1316 T. E.

T

His Highness The Bisama-Samara-Bijayee Pancha-Srijukta
RADHAKISHORE DEB BARMAN MANIKYA BAHADUR.
Maharaja of Tippera.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honor to submit the following report on the General Administration of the State and the Zemindaries in British India appertaining thereto and held therewith, during the year 1315 T. E., extending from 14th April, 1905 to 13th April, 1906.—

I. PRELIMINARY & GENERAL.

2. The most memorable event of the year was the visit to India of

Visit of T. R. H. the Prince & the Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales. The arrival of Their Royal Highnesses in Calcutta was made the occasion for general rejoicings within the State. At the invitation of Government Your Highness went over to Calcutta, accompanied by the Jubaraj Bahadur and Kumar Brojendra Kishore, and had the privilege of welcoming in person the Royal visitors upon their arrival at the Government House, and later on of being formally presented to the future Emperor of India.

3. Another notable event of the year was the creation of the new

Creation of the New Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam which resulted in the transfer of Your Highness's State from the immediate care of H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to that of H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of the new Province. In course of time considerable benefits, both direct and indirect, may reasonably be expected to accrue to the State from this measure.

4. The weather conditions during the year were abnormal;

Weather and Crops. the rainfall was considerably above the average, while its distribution over the year was unfavorable to the principal crops which are raised in this State. There were heavy showers in April which delayed the sowing of *jooms*; between June and August, when rain is most wanted, it was largely below the average; while the rainfall in September and October was so continuous and excessive that large tracts of country were submerged under water. The result was that in the *joom* fields the paddy crop failed partially and the *til* was almost entirely destroyed. The output of cotton was, however, excellent and the prices realised were satisfactory. The *joomias* were

thus compensated to some extent for the loss they had suffered in other directions. In the plains the excessive autumnal rains heavily damaged the *Aus* paddy and also affected the *Aman* crop though not to the same extent. The outturn of jute was, however, very satisfactory ; but the area in the State sown with jute, though increasing every year, is still far from considerable.

5. The large majority of Your Highness's subjects, whether on the hills or in the plains, mainly live on the produce of their fields. It is obvious, therefore, that their prosperity would largely depend upon the outturn of the crops and the prevailing prices of agricultural produce. Careful investigations held by reliable officers, specially deputed from head-quarters for the purpose, showed that notwithstanding the damage which the food-crops had sustained on the hills and in the plains, Your Highness's subjects had generally secured a sufficient harvest for their requirements ; and that the total yield of paddy in the State was such that after fully satisfying the wants of the entire population, agricultural and non-agricultural, there would still be a sufficient margin to meet the ordinary demand for export. Thus the year, inspite of all the disadvantages incidental to its abnormal climatic conditions, would have been a fairly average year for all classes of Your Highness's subjects but for an extraneous circumstance, namely, the more or less complete failure of rice crops over extensive tracts in East Bengal. In consequence the demand for export was unusually heavy and the prices rose abnormally high. The price of common rice in the State during the last four months of the year ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per maund with a tendency towards further increase when the year came to a close. Such high prices have never been known in the history of this State.

6. The extraordinary demand for export with its consequent high prices no doubt benefited to a considerable extent Distress and its cause. numbers of Your Highness's subjects, specially those among them who had large surplus stocks of paddy ; but it did not prove an unmixed blessing. For it was a source of distress to Your Highness's non-agricultural subjects as well as to some of the smaller cultivators mostly hillmen, who had not succeeded in securing an adequate harvest or who had been tempted to take advantage of the prevailing high prices without due forethought regarding their own requirements. The sudden and unusual increase in the demand, apart from its immediate effects for good and evil as indicated above, may yet prove to be a source of very great mischief. For it has depleted the State of its reserve, and if in the present year or in the next there should be a serious failure of the staple food-crop the distress among all classes of Your Highness's subjects will be very great indeed.

7. Fortunately, the distress, except in a few stray cases here and there, was practically restricted to a hilly tract of Nature and Extent of country, occupied entirely by hill-men, lying up the Distress and Relief Measures. valley of the Goomti, in the Udaipur Division, about 3 days' journey further to the east of Udaipur. Here, the yield of paddy had not been sufficient for the requirements of the entire population till

the next harvest ; and to add to the difficulty of the inhabitants, numbers of their friends and relations came over across the border and had to be given a share out of their slender and insufficient stock. From the situation of the locality, the sale of forest produce could not be resorted to as a means of livelihood, except in the rainy season. Fortunately, the men had made large profits by the sale of cotton of which the outturn had been abundant, and all of them had not frittered away their gains in feasting and riotous living, as is the wont of the simple-minded and improvident hillmen when they get ready money in their hands. The State made timely arrangements for importing Rangoon rice from Chittagong and also persuaded the local traders to lay in a stock of rice, each according to his means. But for these timely precautions the distress would have assumed a grave character and heavy loss of life would probably have been inevitable. As the distress increased in intensity, relief works were started and advances were freely given in money and in rice to those who would be in a position to repay ; while gratuitous relief was given to men who were not expected to be able to repay and at the same time were unable to work either. In other parts of Your Highness's territory there was no real distress, in the strict sense of the term, beyond the fact that the prices of rice and paddy ruled unusually high. Signs of distress began to appear towards the close of the year : but there was no apprehension of the supply of food-stuff falling short of requirements and the collection and sale of forest produce afforded a ready means of livelihood to all who were able and willing to work, as was conclusively demonstrated by the fact that though, in several divisions, test works were ordered and a liberal scale of wages prescribed, no one came forward to work. The assistance of the State in all these parts was confined to the grant of advances for seed and of doles to indigent persons who were unable to work on account of old age or physical defects or for other reasons. The total sum spent in giving relief amounted to Rs. 4,080 up to the end of the year, and since then to a further sum of Rs. 7,933. A portion of this expenditure may be expected to be recovered.

8. Public health was fairly satisfactory throughout the year.

Public Health.

Cholera broke out as usual in the winter ; but timely precautions were taken and it did not assume epidemic form except in Thana Bishalgar within the Sadar Division and at certain places in the Divisions of Sonamura and Udaipur along the banks of the Goomti. Arrangements were made as far as possible for rendering prompt medical aid. The epidemics were short-lived and the mortality was after all not excessive.

9. The most important administrative change of the year was the

Administrative changes.

retirement of Rai Umakanta Das Bahadur from his high office of Minister and the appointment of a successor with powers of control over the Zemindaries as well as the State. The Rai Bahadur who, owing to the growing infirmities of age, had for some time been contemplating to retire made over charge on the 23rd Kartic, 1315 T. E. corresponding to 9th November, 1906. In him Your Highness has lost an able and experienced administrator and a wise and

faithful counsellor, whom it would be difficult to replace. In choosing Your Highness's humble servant as the Rai Bahadur's successor Your Highness has shown an amount of confidence in him which, conscious as he is of numerous shortcomings, he deeply appreciates and is grateful for ; and which it will always be, as it has hitherto been, his highest ambition to show that he has not wholly undeserved. Of the minor changes the only one which may be noticed is the transfer of Dewan Sarat Chandra Bose from Chakla to his substantive post in the State. This change was made in the month of Falgoon last.

It may be noted in this connection that in the latter part of the year the Jubraj Bahadur was placed at the head of the Revenue and the Political Departments of the Minister's office and Kumar Brojendra Kishore at the head of the Police and the Military Departments. The object was mainly to give them an official training and an insight into the workings of these important Departments of the State. The officers who were immediately in charge of the Departments, however, continued in charge ; and it was clearly understood that they were to be held responsible to the fullest extent as before. It is gratifying to report that both the Jubraj Bahadur and the Kumar took an intelligent interest in their work and showed a remarkable aptitude for the comprehension of principles as well as the grasp of details. Some inconvenience was felt for want of suitable office accommodation. A small office building has, however, been recently completed for the exclusive use of the Jubraj Bahadur and the Kumar ; and it is to be hoped that they will, henceforth, be able to apply themselves to their work more regularly than before.

10. The principal officers at head-quarters and in charge of Tours and Inspections spent, as usual, a considerable time in tours and inspections of subordinate offices and cutcherries. Among them, Babu Ananda Mohan Guha, the Superintendent of Police, deserves special mention as having been in camp for the longest period (103 days), investigating important cases and inspecting the various police and tehsil stations.

11. Altogether 812 families immigrated into and 711 families emigrated from this territory within the year under report. The migration was, as usual, mainly confined to hill tribes along the border who constantly move about in search of fresh lands for *joom*.
Immigration and Emigration.

II. REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

12. It was estimated that 2,767 drones of *Taluki* land and 263 drones of *Khas Mehal* land were to be surveyed during Survey. the year ; the actual quantity surveyed was, however, only 1,340 drones against 1,707 drones in the previous year. Separate figures for the Divisions are given below :—

Names of Divisions.	Estimated Quantity of land to be surveyed.			Quantity of land actually surveyed.			REMARKS.
	Taluki land.	Khas mihira land.	Total.	Taluki land.	Khas mnd. land.	Total.	
1. Sadar Division ...	—	221	221	—	324	324	
2. Sonamura Division ...	59	19	78	103	40	143	
3. Kailashahar Division	1,743	—	1,743	459	10	469	
4. Bilonia Division ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Dharmanagar Division	433	—	433	331	—	331	
6. Khowai Division ...	532	23	555	39	30	69	
7. Udaipur Division ...	nil	—	—	—	4	4	
TOTAL ...	2,767	263	3,030	932	408	1,340	

It is unsatisfactory to observe that the actual work fell considerably short of the estimate in the Divisions of Kailashahar and Khowai. The attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the matter and it is to be hoped that in future proper arrangements will be made for completing the programme within the year.

13. The following statement gives the result of land settlements made during the year as compared with the preceding year :—

Nature of settlement.	1314 T. E.		1315 T. E.		REMARKS.
	Area in drones.	Jama in whole rupees.	Area in drones.	Jama in whole rupees.	
I. Permanent taluki settlements of waste lands	579	3,248	1,476	7,372	
II. Permanent taluki settlements of cultivated lands ...	—	—	—	—	
III. Taksisi talukis-settlements i.e. (subject to periodical increase of rent) of cultivated lands ...	—	—	—	—	
IV. Jotedari settle-ments of cultivated lands	421	6,900	494	8,907	
V. Jotedari settle-ments of wastelands	389	2,700	1,189	8,565	
TOTAL ...	1,389	12,848	3,159	24,844	

14. It is necessary to point out that the quantities of land shown in the above Statement, except under item IV, are only rough and approximate, as waste lands given in settlement are not, and as a matter of fact cannot in most cases be, actually surveyed until the year in which the rent-free period expires. The policy of giving *taluki* settlement in respect of lands already brought under cultivation was wisely abandoned several years ago, and no such settlement was given within the year. It is satisfactory to observe the increased demand for waste lands which now lie mostly in the interior, almost all the lands along the border having already been brought under cultivation. Altogether 2,665 drones of waste lands were given in settlement against 968 in the previous year. The area of 1,476 drones covered by *taluki* settlements was divided among 23 *talukas* of which 4 accounted for 1,109 drones. The average rent obtained on the *taluki* settlements was about as. 5 per kani. The maximum rent for *Jotedari* settlements was Re. 1, the minimum as. 4, and the average about 7 as. per kani. The average rent in respect of cultivated lands reassessed during the year was about the same as last year, *viz.*, about Re. 1-2 as. per kani, the maximum and minimum rents being Rs. 2-8 and as. 8. respectively

15. The total increase of revenue demand obtained upon new settlements and re-settlements made during the year was Rs. 21,200 against a similar total of Rs. 19,315 in the previous year. The increases under the different heads are shown below :—

Serial number.	DESCRIPTION OF SETTLEMENTS.	INCREASE.		REMARKS.
		1314 T. E.	1315 T. E.	
		In whole rupees.	In whole rupees.	
I.	Land settlement	13,028	18,990	
2.	Rent of Markets	114	—	
3.	Bankar Mehals	2,673	56	
4.	Elephant and Buffalo grazing Mehals	402	44	
5.	Khotgari Mehals... ...	—	101	
6.	Excise	660	680	
7.	Adda Mehals	417	27	
8.	Family Tax in the Hills ...	472	66	
9.	Thatching grass Mehals ...	628	64	
10.	Cattle pounds	481	328	
II.	Miscellaneous	440	1,844	
	TOTAL ...	19,315	22,200	

It may be pointed out that of the total of Rs. 18,990 shown as the increased demand consequent on land settlements effected within the year, the sum of Rs. 2,707 only represented the increased demand actually realisable in the year. The rest of the increase was in respect of

waste lands given in settlement during the year, and it would not become realisable until after the expiry of the respective terms of rent-free period in these cases.

16. The total revenue of the year which amounted to Rs. 832, 222 is the highest on record, showing an increase of more than Rs. 64,000 on the previous year. The receipts under the different heads are shown in the following statement as compared with those of the previous year :—

Serial number.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	1314 T.R.	1315 T.R.	AS COMPARED WITH 1314 T.R.		REMARKS.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
1.	Land revenue	2,28,370	2,44,933	16,563	"	
2.	Family tax in the hills	43,159	40,415	"	2,744	
3.	Toll on forest-produce	2,61,504	2,54,149	"	7,355	
4.	Do. Do. on the Feni River	11,749	3,964	"	7,785	
5.	Tax on cotton and oil-seeds ..	89,174	1,47,035	57,861	"	
6.	Elephant & buffalo grazing Mehal	7,458	7,713	255	"	
7.	Reserved Sal trees	7,931	3,112	"	4,819	
8.	Royalty on elephants caught ...	391	2,220	1,829	"	
9.	Kazai Mehul	1,222	1,262	40	"	
10.	Excise	9,196	9,420	224	"	
11.	Stamps and Court-fees ..	2,8,721	36,628	7,907	"	
12.	Law and Justice (Fines)	2,973	3,598	625	"	
13.	Process fees	6,379	7,112	733	"	
14.	Adda Mehul	11,811	12,749	938	"	
15.	Registration	3,527	5,057	1,530	"	
16.	Jail	1,151	740	"	411	
17.	Cattle pounds	3,334	3,790	456	"	
18.	Thatching grass Mehul	9,169	7,517	"	1,650	
19.	Khotgari Mehul	3,043	2,397	"	646	
20.	Rents of markets	4,488	4,154	"	334	
21.	Nazars	11,115	11,322	207	"	
22.	Miscellaneous	22,343	22,935	592	"	
TOTAL		7,68,206	8,32,222	89,760	25,744	Net Increase 64,016.

17. It is satisfactory to observe that out of 22 heads of receipts there are increases under 14 heads to the extent of Rs. 89,760 and decreases under 8 heads only amounting to Rs. 25,744. The main increases and decreases are due to causes explained below :—

(1) **LAND REVENUE.**—Increase of demand due to revision of assessments and greater energy displayed by the *tehsil* staff owing to strict supervision.

(2) **FAMILY TAX IN THE HILLS.**—Distress among hillmen in certain localities owing to the comparatively poor yield of paddy from *jooms* and the high prices of food-stuff during the year.

(3) TOLL ON FOREST PRODUCE.—The actuals for 1314 T. E. included Rs. 39,216 received as *rehan* or security deposits in respect of certain settlements made during that year. Similar deposits in 1315 amounted to Rs 19,994 only. Strictly speaking these deposits do not form any part of the revenue.

(4) FENI RIVER TOLLS—The receipts for 1314 T. E., included Rs. 7,930 refunded by Government during the year on account of Your Highness's share of the Kailacherra tolls for the years 1894-1903.

(5) TAX ON COTTON AND OIL SEEDS.—Abundant harvest of cotton which made up for the loss of the *til* crop and exercise of greater vigilance in the prevention of smuggling.

(6) STAMPS AND COURT-FEES AND REGISTRATION FEES—Increase in the number of civil suits, discontinuance of *rokka* (bond on unstamped paper) and increase in the number of documents presented for registration.

18. The total administration charges of the State including the expenditure under the heads of Police, Military, Justice, Administration and other charges. and Jails amounted to Rs. 2,28,305 or 27·4 per cent of the total revenue against Rs. 2,30,929 or 30 per cent in the previous year. The expenditure under the heads Medical, Education, Public Works and Agriculture amounted to Rs. 33,738, Rs. 48,862, Rs. 1,13,111 and Rs 8,385 respectively. Besides these, the sum of Rs. 3,878 was spent on survey and settlement work.

III. POLICE.

19. As stated in the last Administration Report, separation of police and revenue work was carried out during the Separation of Police and Revenue work. year throughout the State. The separation, it should be explained, affected only the subordinate officers and men employed in police and *tehsil* work, the Inspectors, except in the Sadar Division, continuing to combine in them the functions of both police and revenue officers. The number of *Tehsil Cutcherries* remained the same as before, namely 56, but police powers were withdrawn from them altogether ; and 14 stations and outposts were established for carrying on police work. Besides the Superintendent and 4 Inspectors who exercised supervision and control over both the Police stations and the *Tehsil Cutcherries*, the entire strength of the Police Force of the State was as follows :—

- 1 Inspector (exclusively for police work)
- 6 Sub-Inspectors or Darogas.
- 16 Naib-Darogas.
- 20 Head and Writer Constables.
- 91 Constables.

The separation, however sound and desirable on principle, was not found in all respects to be as satisfactory in its actual results as had been anticipated ; and attempts are now being made to introduce modifications in view of the special conditions prevailing in the State, which, while meeting the inconveniences experienced in the year's working, will not interfere with the principle involved in the reform introduced during the year.

Investigation of Police cases. 20. There were 525 police cases including 9 pending since the previous year. Enquiries were completed in 506 cases and 19 were under investigation at the close of the year. The number of persons sent up by the Police for trial was 442 of whom 185 were convicted, 6 were committed to the sessions, 176 were acquitted or discharged, 3 died and 72 were under trial at the close of the year.

Rewards. 21. It may be mentioned that 2 officers and 6 constables of the State Police received pecuniary rewards amounting altogether to Rs. 80 from Government for arresting absconding offenders from British territory under circumstances of exceptional difficulty. The State awarded Rs. 70 to 3 Darogas and *Tehsildars* and 2 *Mohorers* for specially meritorious work in connection with the detection of smuggling.

IV. JUSTICE.

Number of Courts and their location. 22. There were 10 courts of original jurisdiction, both for civil and criminal cases, of which three were in the Sadar Division at Agartala, two in the Kailashahar Division and one at the head-quarters of each of the other five Divisions. The Court of Sessions which is also the First Court of Appeal and the *Khas Appeal Adalat* or the Court of Final Appeal were both located at Agartala.

Number of Criminal cases and their disposal. 23. Before the courts of original jurisdiction there were altogether 1,307 criminal cases including 76 pending since the previous year. Of these 702 were compromised or dismissed without enquiry, 526 were actually tried, and 79 were pending at the close of the year.

Number of persons accused and how they were dealt with. 24. The total number of persons involved in the above 1307 cases was 1517 inclusive of 102 persons concerned in the 76 cases shown above as pending at the close of the previous year. Among these 96 were involved in the 79 cases which were lying undisposed of at the close of the year, and the rest were dealt with in the following manner :—

Convicted	...	..	...	...	...	450
Acquitted or Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	962
Died or Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,421

Of the 962 persons shown above as acquitted or discharged, 430 were let off without trial, the cases against them being rejected, compromised or struck off in default ; so that in all 982 persons were actually brought under trial, and of these 450 or 45.82 per cent were convicted against 51.1 per cent in the preceding year.

25. Out of a total of 1307 criminal cases for disposal within the year, in 414 cases only were British subjects concerned. Of these 211 were cognisable and 203 non-cognisable. In 64 cases British subjects were the complainants and in 190 cases they were the accused, while in 160 cases both the complainants and the accused were British subjects. Altogether there were thus 350 cases against British subjects, and the total number of persons involved was 381. Of these 138 were convicted, 224 were acquitted or discharged, 4 died or escaped and there were 15 under trial at the close of the year. Among the 224 shown as acquitted or discharged, there were 91 who were let off without trial, the cases against them having been rejected, compromised or struck off in default. Leaving out these 91 persons it will be seen that only 271 persons were actually brought under trial, and of these 138 or 50·92 per cent were convicted. Similar percentage of conviction in the previous year was 58·1.

26. Extradition warrants were applied for against 49 persons; **Extradition cases.** 22 were arrested and surrendered, 9 surrendered voluntarily, and 18 were at large at the close of the year. Among the 31 persons placed under trial, 17 were convicted, 11 were acquitted or discharged, and 3 were pending trial at the end of the year.

27. 15 persons in 7 cases were committed to the Sessions during the year. The cases which were of the following Sessions cases and their description were all disposed of, 9 persons being convicted and 6 acquitted :—

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and Abetment	2
Grievous Hurt and Abetment	1
House-trespass by night and causing grievous hurt	1
False charge of an offence punishable with death	1
Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage &c.	2

Total

28. There were 145 criminal appeals before the First Appellate Court and they were all disposed of with results Criminal Appeals. shown below :—

Judgment of the lower court Upheld	55
Ditto Ditto Modified	42
Ditto Ditto Reversed	26
Remanded	5
Rejected or Struck off	17
 Total	 145

29. There were 86 appeals for disposal before the Khas Appellate Court including 4 pending since the previous year.
Khas Criminal Appeals. They were all disposed of with results shown below :—

Judgment Upheld	18
Ditto Modified	15
Ditto Reversed	9
Remanded ...	17
Rejected or Struck off	27
Total	86

30. There were altogether 1,326 suits for disposal before the several civil courts of original jurisdiction, including Civil Justice : Original Suits. 164 of the previous year. Of these 168 cases were pending at the close of the year and the rest were disposed of in the following manner :—

Rejected or Dismissed in default	296
Uncontested Withdrawn or Compromised	61
Decreed	430

	787

Contested	{ Decreed for plaintiff	244
	Decreed for defendant	127
-----		37

31. The number of civil appeals before the First Appellate Court was 100 including 12 pending since the previous year.
Civil Appeals. Of these only one remained pending at the close of the year and the rest were disposed of as follows :—

Lower Court Decree Affirmed	48
Ditto Modified	11
Ditto Reversed	27
Remanded	8
Rejected	5
Total	99

32. The Khas Appellate Court had 114 appeals for disposal including 30 pending since the previous year. The result was as follows :—

Judgment Upheld		27
Ditto Modified		12
Ditto Reversed		20
Compromised ...		1
Remanded ..		2
Rejected ...		29
Struck off ...		5
Pending		18
	Total	114

The usual tabular statements are given in the Appendix.

V. JAILS.

33. Besides the Sadar Central Jail at Agartala, there were altogether six jails, one at the head-quarters of each of the other six Divisions. The total number of prisoners at all these jails at the close of the year was 48, of whom 43 were convicts and the rest were undertrials. The average daily number was 51. Altogether 251 cases were treated in the jail-hospitals during the year ; of these 248 were cured and 3 were under treatment when the year came to an end. The income under this head was exclusively derived from the sale of jail products ; and it amounted to Rs. 740 against Rs. 1,157 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 5,100 against Rs. 4,353 in the year before, the increase being mainly due to the prevailing high prices. The usual statement will be found in the Appendix.

VI. REGISTRATION.

34. The total number of deeds presented for registration during the year was 5,602, while there were 135 pending since the preceding year. Of these, 5,456 were registered and 59 were rejected, leaving 222 pending at the close of the year. Among the deeds registered, 3,207 related to immoveable property, the corresponding figure for the previous year being only 2,324. The receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 5,057 against Rs. 3,527 in the previous year.

VII. MEDICAL.

35. Besides the Victoria Memorial Hospital and the Charitable Dispensary attached to it for outdoor patients at Agartala, there were altogether 9 charitable dispensaries and hospitals maintained by the State. Of these two were in the Sadar Division, two in the Kailashthahar Division and one at the head-quarters of each of the other five Divisions. The total number of outdoor patients treated at the various dispensaries rose to 45,355 from 37,293 in the previous year and 35,269 in the year before, while the number of indoor patients similarly rose to 396 from 225 and 151 respectively. The number of surgical operations performed was 815—93 major and 722 minor—against 728 and 401 in the two previous years. These figures unmistakably point to the steadily increasing popularity of these institutions among those for whose benefit they are intended.

36. With a view to extend the usefulness of the Victoria Memorial Hospital and to encourage females in resorting to it for relief in larger numbers than before, Her Highness the Maharani Tulasibati Mahadevya very generously added a wing to the Hospital building at her own expense for the exclusive use of female patients. The new ward is provided with 10 beds; and to meet caste prejudices separate arrangements have been made for the accommodation of Hindus and Mahomedans. It has been named the Tulasibati Female Ward after Her Highness the Maharani to whose munificence it owes its origin.

37. The Police sent up altogether 76 cases, of which 62 were for treatment and 14 for *postmortem* examination; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 83, 57, and 26 respectively. The number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 3,413 of which all but 93 were successful. The percentage of failures was only 2·7 against 6·3 and 9·4 in the two preceding years.

VIII. MUNICIPALITY.

38. There was only one municipality in the State, namely, at Agartala; and its duties were, as in the previous year, mainly confined to the lighting and watering of streets and the removal of night-soil, street sweepings, and other refuse matter. In addition to these duties the Municipality undertook the cleansing of certain tanks and drains with a view to improve the sanitation of the town. The health of the town was on the whole satisfactory. There was an outbreak of cholera towards the close of the year; but precautionary measures were promptly adopted and the disease disappeared before it could assume an epidemic form. The State Physician continued to be the Chairman of the Municipality, and he had under him a Vice-chairman and an Overseer to assist him in supervising the work. The total expenditure of the

Hospitals
and Dispensaries.

Municipality was Rs. 7,350 against Rs. 8,254 in the previous year. Out of this, the sum of Rs. 1,053 was raised by local taxation, the balance having been contributed by the State.

IX. PUBLIC WORKS.

39. The total expenditure in this Department including a grant of Rs. 7,350 to the Agartala Municipality amounted to Rs. 1,17,836, of which Rs. 5,360 was spent on establishment; so that Rs. 1,05,126 only was available for original works and repairs and for payment of contractors' bills for works carried out in previous years.

Among the original works the following may be mentioned :—

(i) 20 tanks in different parts of the State.
 (ii) Canal, one mile in length, connecting Mouza Kalkolia with Bamutia.

(iii) Khowai-Assampara road.
 (iv) Six culverts in Sadar Division.
 (v) Office building for the Jubaraj Bahadur.
 (vi) One bridge across the Dábdá on the Agartala-Birendranagar Road.

(vii) Completion of the road from Udaipur to Tripura Sundari's Mandir.

(viii) Embankment and bamboo spur at Sonamura.
 (ix) Minor works at the Rajbari.

The following are some of the repairs executed during the year :—

(i) Repairs of several important roads and tracks such as the Sonamura—Udaipur, Udaipur—Amarpur, Agartala—Birendranagar, Agartala-Akhaura and others in the Kailashahar, Bilonia and Dharmanagar Divisions.

(ii) Repairs of the Girl's School, Sadar Jail, Military Barracks, Thakur Boarding, Guest House and some of the office buildings.

(iii) Repairs of several bridges and drains.

X. AGRICULTURE.

40. The Model Farm at Kasipur on the river Dábdá, under the skilled and careful management of Babu Jogesh Chandra Kasipur Farm. Chaudhuri, made considerable progress during the year. The farm land which measures a little over 40 acres, was satisfactorily drained and prepared for scientific cultivation and a spacious and well-ventilated rearing-house for silk-worms and necessary out-houses were completed towards the close of the year. Only two crops of the *Bombyx Moriodeslionis* variety, popularly known as the Mysore variety, were raised during the year and about one maund of cocoons was obtained. Land under mulberry cultivation was raised from 4 to 7 acres during the year and an additional 7 acres was prepared for planting this year. A larger outturn and of several varieties may now be expected. The rhea and aloes planted in the preceding year were thriving.

well, but the potatoe crop was not satisfactory. The land having been properly drained, more satisfactory results in every direction may now be looked for. Mr. H. C. Barnes, I. C. S., the Director of Agriculture of the New Province, honored the Farm with a visit during the year and expressed satisfaction with the arrangements and the work at the place.

41. The old farm at Birendranagar, which had been greatly neglected since the opening of the new farm on the Dábdá, Birendranagar Farm. received more attention during the year. In places the land had become overgrown with jungles which were cleared and measures were taken for the preservation of the valuable timber trees at the farm.

XI. EDUCATION.

42. Besides one Sanskrit *Tol* and one Technical School which were both located at Agartala, there were altogether 114 educational institutions as against 104 in the previous year, the increase being mainly under the head of village Pathshalas, as will be seen from the following comparative statement :—

	1314	1315
Higher English School	2	2
Middle English School	3	4
Higher Vernacular School for boys	1	1
Do. Do. for girls	1	1
Lower Vernacular School	6	7
Pathshálás	91	99
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	104	114

The total number of students under instruction at these educational institutions rose from 3,727 in 1314 T. E. to 4,064 in the year under report. Of this latter number 3,833 were boys and 231 girls.

43. Of the two Higher English Schools one was at Agartala and the other at Kailashahar. The latter was formerly H. E. Schools. a Middle English School and its status was raised last year in response to the earnest wishes of the local residents. There were, however, no students in the Entrance Class last year and the School has not yet been affiliated to the Calcutta University. The other Higher English School is a long-established affiliated institution which was lately renamed, by the gracious permission of Your Highness, as Umakanta Academy, after the late Minister. The number of students on the rolls of the Umakanta Academy at the close of the year was 364 against 362 in the preceding year. It sent up 16 students for the last Entrance Examination, of whom 7 were successful. There was no change in the teaching staff and the total cost of the institution was Rs. 7,004 against Rs. 7,516 in the previous year.

There were 28 boys at the beginning of the year in the Umakanta Academy, of whom 23 were Thakur boys. There were 23 boarders in the State Boarding Institutions at the beginning and 23 at the close of the year. The management and control of the Thakur Boarding was vested, as usual, in a Governor and a committee; and its entire cost amounting to Rs. 6,191 was borne by the State. In addition to this, the State gave Rs. 231 in monthly stipends, varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5, to ten Thakur boys studying in the Umakanta Academy, and Rs. 3,490 in monthly stipends, varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35, to eight more receiving general or technical education in Calcutta. The other boarding houses in which charges for board only are paid by the students, were under the direct supervision of the Head Master of the Umakanta Academy, and were intended, one for the benefit of Bengali Hindus and the other of Tipperas and Manipuris. Here there were altogether 28 boarders at the beginning and 23 at the close of the year, and the total cost to the State was Rs. 573.

45. During the year the Lower Vernacular School at Udaipur was raised to the status of a Middle English School,

Middle English and Higher Vernacular Schools. thus increasing the total number of such schools from 3 to 4. The total number of students on the rolls

of these schools and the Higher Vernacular School for boys at Agartala was 564 at the close of the year, against 546 in the previous year.

46. The lower vernacular schools and the village *Pathshāhās*

Lower Vernacular schools counted 2,859 pupils altogether against 2,530 in the and *Pathshāhās*. preceding year.

47. In the Woodburn Artisan School there were 25 boys at the close of the year against 21 at the end of 1314 T. E. Woodburn Artisan School. Of these, 4 were Tipperas, 3 Thakurs, 4 Manipuris,

7 Bengalee Hindus, 5 Mussulmans and the remaining 2 of other races. There were 16 in the Carpenter class while the numbers were 3 and 6 respectively in the Blacksmith and Tinsmith classes. The average daily attendance was 20.43. All the pupils were in receipt of stipends, which varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a month. The total cost of the institution inclusive of the stipends amounted to Rs. 4,112.

48. The number of girls at the Tulasibati Girls School at Agartala

Tulasibati Girls School. rose from 79 to 115, thus showing a satisfactory increase of nearly 50 per cent over last year. The daily average attendance was 65 against 56 in the previous year.

49. There were 9 students in the Sanskrit *Tol* against 10 in the

Sanskrit *Tol*. previous year. Of these, 5 were in receipt of stipends amounting altogether to Rs. 146.

50. The total expenditure on Education during the year was

Expenditure on Education. Rs. 48,862. Of this amount, Rs. 4,898 was spent for the Kumars of the Raj family, Rs. 9,912 for the Thakur boys, and the balance Rs. 34,052 for the general public. Similar figures for 1314 T. E. were Rs. 20,489, Rs. 7,366 and Rs. 30,931 respectively.

It will thus be seen that there was increased expenditure on Education

* This is exclusive of Rs. 7,000 paid in salary and expenses of the Head Master of the College at Agartala and incidental charges.

except in the case of Kumars of the Raj Family. The decrease here is due to a tutor being no longer required for the Jubaraj Bahadur.

XII. MILITARY.

51. There were altogether 330 men and officers of all ranks, divided into six companies, at the close of the year. The new Gurkha recruits who were enlisted last year mostly left of their own accord or were sent away. Altogether 124 men and officers were stationed at different centres in the Mofussil. The health of the Force was on the whole good and their conduct generally satisfactory. There was only one case of disorderly conduct among the new Gurkha recruits, and the men concerned were adequately punished. Every where in the State there was peace. The commanding officer was Col. Thakur M. C. Deb Barman who was also Your Highness's A. D. C.

XIII. BOUNDARY.

52. There was no fresh boundary dispute raised during the year. Those pending at the close of the previous year were still undecided when the year under report came to an end.

XIV. ZEMINDARIES.

53. During the year Your Highness lost the services of another able and experienced officer and wise and faithful counsellor in Mr. C. W. McMinn, the Manager of Your Highness's Zemindaries, who retired about the end of Ashar (July). Dewan S. C. Bose, B. L., the second officer, remained in independent charge of Chakla Roshnabad until the appointment of the new Minister in Kartic (November) with powers of control over Chakla Roshnabad as well as the Sylhet Zemindaries. Towards the end of Falgoon (March), Dewan S. C. Bose was transferred to his substantive post in the State and the Minister took over the direct management of the Zemindaries into his own hands.

54. The total receipts from all sources in the Zemindaries including recoveries on account of law charges and the net proceeds of the Balisira Grant amounted to Rs. 8,88,812 as against Rs. 9,55,762 in the previous year. The receipts for 1314 T. E., however, included a sum of Rs. 13,284 on account of compensation received from Government for Land Acquisition. The actual falling off in the receipts may, therefore, be taken to have been Rs. 53,666 only. This was mainly due to the suspension of rent from tenants who had suffered from a failure of crops on account of heavy rains in the autumn and from the depredations of insects.

55. The total expenditure in the Zemindaries including the cost of collection, Government revenue and cesses, grant on public works and education, and medical aid for the benefit of Your Highness's tenants amounted to Rs. 5,18,629 against

Rs. 5,05,716 in the previous year. The excess of expenditure was mainly due to increase in the cost of litigation owing to some heavy law suits in the year.

56. Extensive survey operations which were initiated in the preceding year were vigorously pushed on last winter.

Survey. Pargana Mantala, which forms a considerable part of the Northern Division of Chakla Roshnabad and was left out of the settlement operations of 1892—93 as falling within the district of Sylhet where the Bengal Tenancy Act did not apply, was completely surveyed within the year ; and satisfactory progress was made with the work in the Sylhet Zemindaries, usually designated the Laharpur Division. The total cost of survey during the year was Rs. 7,060.

57. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 20,914. This sum was spent in the maintenance and repairs of the

Public Works. Goomti Embankment, the excavation and re-excavation of tanks, the construction of a *pucca* daily market at Comilla, additions and repairs to the *Jagannath Baree* at Comilla, and the construction and repairs of *cutcherries*, village roads and other petty works.

58. There were 21 village pathsalas maintained at the expense of

Education. Your Highness in different parts of the Zemindaries, grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 1,442 were continued, as in the previous year, to 14 schools and pathsalas, besides the annual grant of Rs. 500 to the Victoria College at Comilla. The total amount paid in 4 scholarships to meritorious students of the Victoria College and the Government High School at Comilla and 7 Primary scholarships was Rs. 762.

59. As in the previous year five charitable dispensaries were

Medical Aid maintained at a total cost of Rs. 5,447 for the benefit of the tenantry and the *amias*, and contributions amounting to Rs. 590 were given in aid of 7 charitable dispensaries in various parts of Chakla Roshnabad.

60. Last autumn it was brought to your Highness's notice that

Relief of Distress. owing to floods there was some distress prevailing in parts of the Chaudhogram division of Chakla Roshnabad. A special officer with necessary funds was deputed from Agartala to make inquiries and grant relief at his discretion. The distress was found to be almost entirely confined among mendicants and laborers who were unable to find sufficient work owing to the fields being under water. The officer distributed alms to the extent of Rs. 600 among those who were really found to be in need of assistance. Another sum of Rs. 500 was sent to the Magistrate of Noakhali for the relief of people similarly distressed in that District.

XV. FINANCIAL.

61. The total receipts from all sources in the State and in the Zemindaries and the total expenditure under the various heads for the last two years are shown in the following comparative statement :—

Receipts	1314 T.E.	1315 T.E.	Expenditure.	1314 T.E.	1315 T.E.	REMARKS
1 Opening balance :-						
(1) State	2,17,905	1,72,231	1. General Administration charges :—	2,30,929	2,28,305	
(2) Zemindaries	1,82,477	1,94,298	(a) State			
Total ...	3,80,382	3,66,529	(b) Zemindaries :—			
			1. Cost of management	1,20,155	1,13,052	
			2. Cost of litigation	1,08,166	1,23,266	
			Total	4,59,250	4,64,623	
			2. Revenue and Taxes on account of the Zemindaries	2,29,535	2,29,856	
			3. Public Works —			
			(a) State (including Municipality)	1,18,691	1,17,836	
			(b) Zemindaries	17,201	20,914	
			Total	1,35,892	1,38,750	
2 Income :-			4 Education :—			
(1) State	7,68,206	8,32,222	(a) State	66,611	48,862	
(2) Zemindaries	9,03,906	8,45,099	(b) Zemindaries	11,725	4,430	
Total ...	16,72,112	16,77,321	Total	78,339	53,292	
			5 Medical :—			
			(a) State	39,386	33,738	
			(b) Zemindaries	4,420	6,077	
			Total	43,806	39,815	
			6 Survey and Settlement :—			
			(a) State	3,112	3,878	
			(b) Zemindaries	1,164	7,060	
			Total	4,276	10,938	
			7 Agriculture :—			
			State ...	7,750	8,385	
			8 Religious Expenses :—			
			(a) State	43,490	52,297	
			(b) Zemindaries	4,397	4,421	
			Total	47,887	56,718	
3 Law charges re covered :—			9 Sultanat :—			
Zemindaries ..	38,572	13,713	State	25,429	28,384	
			10 Purchase of landed Tenures :—			
			Zemindaries	1,118	2,490	
			11 Ordinary Sansar charges :—			
			(a) Ordinary expenses on account of Your Highness, the Juhari Bahadur and other members of Your Highness's family ...			
			(b) Your Highness's Nij Tahbil [Privy Purse]	1,27,660	(*) 1,29,546	
			(c) Other branches of the Raj family ...	76,172	93,807	
			(d) Thakurs ...	81,810	84,155	
			(e) Sansai office establishment	35,691	38,766	
				5,835	7,964	
			Total	3,27,173	3,54,234	
4 Compensation for lands acquired			12 Charity :— .. .			
Zemindaries ..	13,284	-		34,117	33,713	
			13 Expenses on account of the journeys of Your Highness, the Juhari Bahadur and Kumar Brojendra Kisore Deb Barman to Calcutta, Comilla and other places			
				41,384	(1) 48,220	
			14 Liabilities liquidated and repayment of Deposits			
				2,56,364	3,15,001	
5 Loans and Depots :—			15 Miscellaneous :—			
(1) State	7,469	18,460	(a) State	45,573	39,713	
(2) Zemindaries	448	1,48,678	(b) Zemindaries	7,535	7,063	
Total ...	7,917	1,67,138	Total	53,108	46,776	
			Closing Balance :—			
			(a) State			
			In cash	68,309	1,50,948	
			In bonds and advances	1,03,922	58,917	
			(b) Zemindaries			
			In cash	1,14,597	1,28,286	
			In bonds and advances	79,701	85,351	
			Total	3,66,529	4,23,502	
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,12,267	22,54,701	GRAND TOTAL ...	21,12,267	22,54,701	

(*) Includes adjustments to the extent of Rs. 16,400 in respect of advances which were spent in previous years.

(†) Includes adjustments on account of old advances to the extent of about Rs. 4,000.

62. The main variations under receipts have already been explained. The principal increases and decreases in expenditure are explained below :—

(1) **COST OF MANAGEMENT (ZEMINDARIES.)**—The decrease was due to the smaller expenditure on salaries owing to the retirement of the Manager Mr. C. W. McMinn.

(2) **COST OF LITIGATION (ZEMINDARIES.)**—The actual expenditure during the year was only Rs. 1,10,292, the balance representing advances made in previous years which were adjusted and brought into accounts within the year.

(3) **EDUCATION.**—The expenditure for 1314 T. E. in the State included Rs. 7,368 on account of the College at Agartala which was abolished in that year, and Rs. 10,725 on account of the salary, allowance, &c., of the private tutor of the Jubaraj Bahadur who left about the commencement of the year under report. In the Zemindaries the expenditure for 1314 T. E. included Rs. 6,000 on account of cost of books distributed among various Libraries and a donation of Rs. 1,500 to the Victoria College at Comilla.

(4) **MEDICAL (STATE.)**—The decrease was due to the fact that the necessity for outside medical attendance on members of the Raj Family was less than in the previous year.

(5) **RELIGIOUS EXPENSES (STATE.)**—The expenditure for the year includes Rs. 10,000 paid on account of the previous year.

(6) **SANSAR CHARGES.**—The increase was distributed among all the different sub-heads and was mainly due to the high prices which prevailed during the year. The increase under *Nij Tahabil* is more apparent than real, being due to adjustments to the extent of Rs. 16,400 in respect of advances which were spent in previous years.

XVI. CONCLUSION.

63. Before concluding this report I crave leave, most humbly and respectfully, to tender my heart-felt thanks to Your Highness personally for the valuable guidance and aid which Your Highness very kindly accorded to me in all important administrative matters. I desire also to take this opportunity to cordially acknowledge the very great assistance I have received from all the subordinate officers.

AGARTALA ;
Dated, the 30th August, 1906. }

I have the honor to be,
YOUR HIGHNESS'S
Most humble and obedient servant,
(Sd.) RAMANI MOHAN CHATTERJEE,
Minister.

APPENDIX.

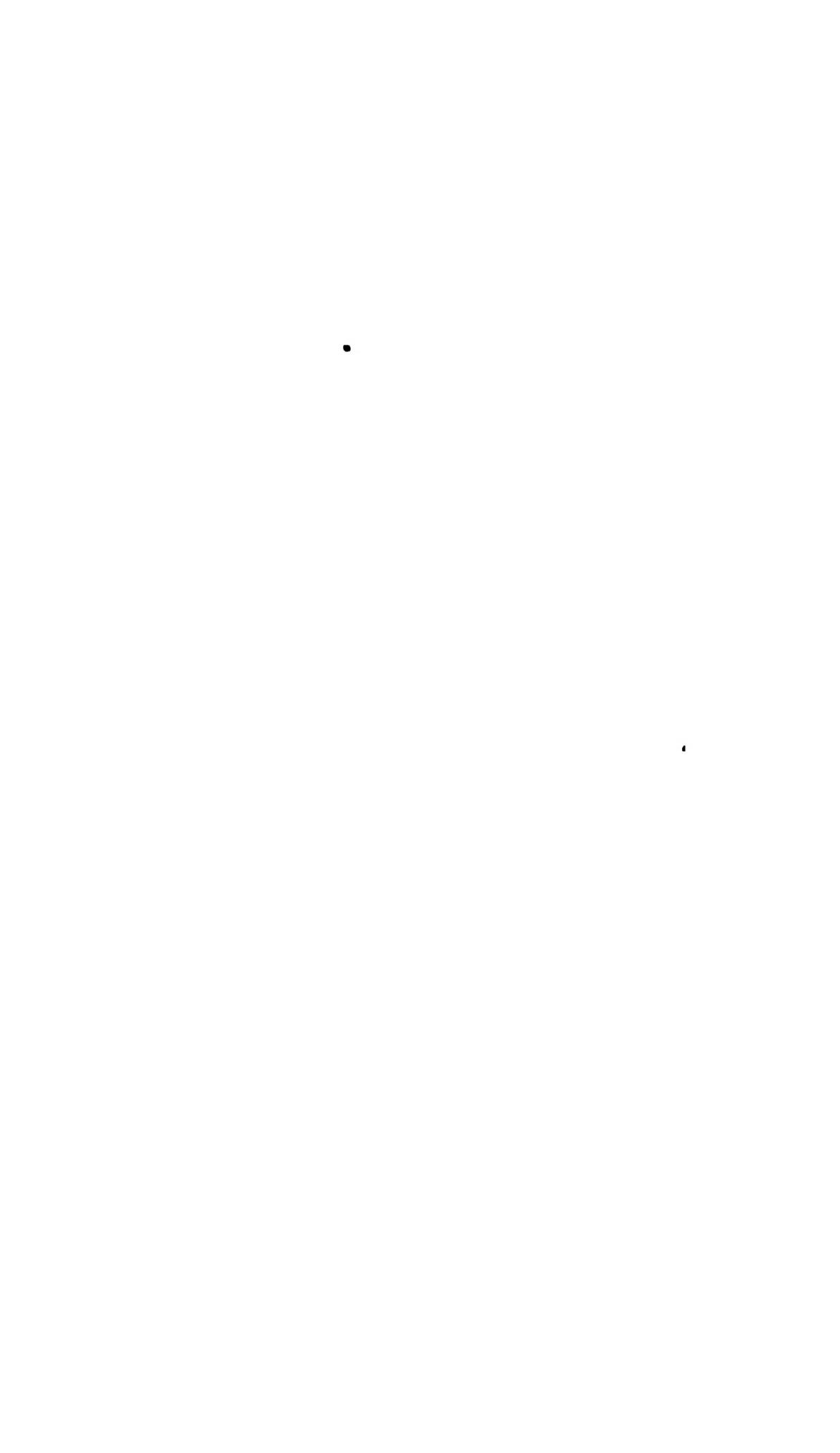


Table I.—State of Crim. Cases for 315 T.E.—(1905—

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES		CES		CAGES PENDING	NUMBER OF TRIALS	TRIAL AND RESULT OF AL.	REMA
		Cases pending since the previous year.					
Class I. Offences against the State, Public tranquility &c.		4	43	47	18	24	5
Class II. Serious offences against person.		4	17	21	1	18	2
Class III. Serious offences against person & property		8	53	61	29	25	7
Class IV. Minor offences against person.		0	1	1	0	0	0
Class V. Minor offences against property.		4	20	24	7	14	3
Class VI. Other offences.		3	13	16	11	5	0
Total	45	492	537	97	29	9	6
GRAND TOTAL	76	739	770	505	235	41	67
						8	164
							7*
						45	96
							9
							96

* Of this number 430 were discharged without trial, the cases being rejected, compromised or struck off if due fault; while 982 only were tried of whom 4,0 or 45.82 per cent were convicted.

Table II.—Statement of Criminal cases in which British Subjects were concerned for 1315 T. E.—(1905-1906.)

Table III.—Statement of Extradition Cases for 1915 T. E.—(1905-1906.)

Names of Courts.	Nature of cases.	REMARKS.									
		RESULT.									
		Number of persons against whom warrants were applied for.					Number of persons arrested and surrendered.				
Sudder Magistrate's Court ..	Murder ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Theft ..	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Voluntarily causing hurt ..	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Criminal breach of trust ..	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sonamara Magistracy ..	Culpable homicide ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Robbery ..	6	5	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	Escaping from lawful custody ..	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Theft ..	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Theft of reserved sal trees ..	20	9	7	4 (a)	9	6	6	0	0	0
	Theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property ..	3	0	0	3 (c)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ..	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bilonia Magistracy ..	Mischief by fire ..	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kalastahar Magistracy ..	Theft and mischief ..	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Udaipur Magistracy ..	Murder ..	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Escaping from lawful custody ..	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ..	41	22	9	18	17	11	5				

Tab IV.—State of suits original) for 1315 T. E.—(1905-1906

NAMES OF COURTS.

										CONTESTED.	REMARKS		
Suits pending since the previous year.			Instituted during the year.			Total for disposal.							
									Rejected or Dismissed in default.				
									Compromised or Withdrawn.				
									Decreed on admission or ex parte.				
									Judgment for plaintiff.				
									Judgment for defendant.				
									Total disposed of.				
									Pending.				
Agartala Dewani Adalat...	42	469	511	104	2	187	122	61	476	35	
Sonamura	Ditto.	...	14	152	166	43	9	67	16	13	148	18	
Udaipur	Ditto.	...	21	115	136	.23	5	63	12	12	115	21	
Bilonia	Ditto.	...	7	51	58	13	8	25	5	2	53	5	
Kailashahar	Ditto.	...	56	257	313	75	24	62	61	29	251	62	
Khowai	Ditto.	...	2	16	18	0	4	8	4	0	16	2	
Dharmanagar	Ditto.	...	22	102	124	38	9	18	24	10	99	25	
Total	...	164	1,162	1,326	296	61	430	244	127	1158	168		

Table 1 - jail statement for 1915 T L - 1905-1906)

NAMEs OF JAILs	Officer in charge	Number of prisoners in the jail						Average daily number	Treated in hospital	Curd	Dried	Under treatment at the close of the year	REMARKS
		State Physician	Divisional officer	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto						
Agartala Central Jail	.	39	4542	214	211	0	3						
Sonamura Jail	.	3	285	10	10	0	0						
Bilonia Jail	.	2	163	6	6	0	0						
Kailashahar Jail	...	3	83	10	10	0	0						
Khowai Jail	...	1	03	0	0	0	0						
Dharmanager Jail	...	1	0	07	11	11	0						
Udaipur Jail	...	0	1	0	0	0	0						
TOTAL		48	5094	251	243	0	3						

Table IV.—Medical Return for 1905 TE—1905-1906

NAME OF DISPENSARY	NUMBER OF INDOOR PATIENTS TREATED IN THE ATTACHED HOSPITALS			NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED DURING THE YEAR			REMARKS.			
	Result.		Number of patients under treatment at the close of the year	Number of operations successfully.	Number of operations unsuccessfully					
	Number of indoor patients	Cured								
1. Agartala Charitable Dispensary	19,841	365	333	23	5	512	715	43	753	
2. Old Agartala "	2,914	0	0	1	0	0	52	274	26	300
3. Bishalgar "	4,469	0	0	0	0	0	27	270	5	275
4. Sonamura "	4,155	0	1	6	1	0	16	502	0	502
5. Bilonia "	2,909	3	3	0	0	0	18	187	4	191
6. Kailashahar	3,212	0	0	0	0	0	55	429	10	439
7. Kamalpur	1,801	0	0	0	0	0	6	386	0	386
8. Khowai "	3,055	4	4	0	0	12	131	2	436	
9. Dharmanager	1,031	11	11	0	0	3	61	0	61	
10. Udaipur	1,150	6	5	1	0	6	65	0	65	
Total	45,355	396	362	25	2	915	3,322	93	3,413	

Names of Division,	No. of Schools No. of students.										Rate				Average daily attendance				Remarks regarding progress.
	For Boys		For Girls		Total		Mawumpur		Thakur		Kulshi		Chittamars		Bengali				
1. Sadar Division	46	1	47	1395	135	1530	107	228	161	6	3	49	55	9	21	1,052	86	8434	
2. Kailashahar	13	2	16	747	54	801	0	254	2	0	254	278	0	3	543	90	4189		
3. Sonamura	13	14	534	15	549	C	-	C	1	0	128	415	0	2	421	36	10		
4. Bilonia	13	15	593	11	604	C	-	33	7	0	331	226	-	7	468	18	816		
5. Khowai	1	1	18	2	18	0	1C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1323	0		
6. Dharmanagar	13	1	1+	307	16	323	0	83	C	0	7	167	76	0	3	221	27	1335	
7. Udaipur	6	0	0	239	0	239	0	(1C)	17	21	21	59	-	0	100	0	0		
Total	108	6	114	3,833	231	4,014	107	555	311	24	21	1,711	1,555	45	45	2,000	86	15777	

Table VIII.—Military statement for 1315 T. E.—(1905-1906.)

RANK.	NAMES OF OFFICERS AND COMPANIES.	RACE.	REMARKS.																		
			Hindustani.	Tripura & Manipuri.	Christian.	Total.	Bengali.	Mussalman.	Gurkha.	Assam.	Hindu.	Thakur.	Sepoy.	Bugler.	Hicad Bugler.	Bugle Major.	Havildar or Naik.	Jamadar.	Subadar.	Subadar Major.	Major.	Colonel.
Thakur Mahimchandra Deb Barman	Colonel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brindaban Sukul Subadar and his Company	... ...	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	50	0	1	13	9	4	18	10	2	57
Ambhu Sing Subadar and Bashudeb Misir Subadar and their Company	0 ...	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	50	0	1	13	10	2	18	9	3	56
Angu Sing Subadar and his Company	0 ...	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	0	0	1	50	0	4	15	11	8	16	8	0	62
Dirgha Lal Sing Subadar and his Company	... ...	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	5	0	0	1	50	0	0	16	19	1	15	8	3
Chamu Sing Subadar Major and his Company	... ...	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	4	1	0	1	80	1	2	3	40	0	18	28	0
TOTAL	...	...	1	0	1	1	5	4	1	14	1	1	4	280	8	60	89	15	85	63	8
																					330

